CRIME

IN MONTANA

1986
ANNUAL REPORT

MBCC

MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

CRIME IN MONTANA

1986

ANNUAL REPORT

Compiled by the

CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA CENTER

OF THE

MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

Dr. Gordon Browder, Chairman

December, 1987

Montana Board of Crime Control

303 N. Roberts

Helena, Mt. 59620

MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL MEMBERS

FOREWARD

Crime in Montana is an annual report of the Montana Board of Crime Control's Criminal Justice Data Center. It is a statistical representation of the criminal activity occurring in our state during the past year and includes a section on the Montana Youth Courts.

During the state's 1985 legislative session a new focus began to emerge for criminal justice; a concern for the impact crime has on its victims. Each one of the 56,770 serious crimes reported to our law enforcement agencies last year represents at least one more person to suffer from the trauma of being a crime victim.

This publication is only the first step in documenting the crime problem in our state and it would not be possible without the voluntary support of the law enforcement agencies who contribute the data.

Mike A. Lavin, Administrator
Montana Board of Crime Control

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the most complete and accurate information currently available about crime in the State of Montana. It contains an extensive collection of facts and detailed analyses of the prevalence of different types of crime, crime trends and offenses known and arrests made by law enforcement. It is a summary of the nature, extent and location of crime in the state.

The Montana Uniform Crime Reporting program addresses the informational needs of law enforcement administrators, planners, legislators, and local government officials. It also affords citizens an opportunity to assess the state's crime situation.

HISTORY

The Board of Crime Control has been collecting data on criminal activity, arrests and offenses since early in the 1970's. Each year the data collection effort has improved to the point that accuracy of data is at the 95% level. The collection process started with a simple reporting system by individual police agencies in various parts of the state on a trial basis, which resulted in limited data giving only a vague picture of the nature of crime in Montana.

Working in conjunction with federal data collection agencies and other state agencies a *real* process started to emerge. The beginning saw a handful of police agencies involved, now there are over 100 reporting agencies.

The Montana Uniform Crime Reporting (MUCR) system evolved from and continues to comply with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) national Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. The national UCR program came into existence in 1930 as a result of the need for a nationwide and uniform compilation of law enforcement statistics. The Committee of Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police developed the UCR program, and Congress passed legislation on June 11, 1930 authorizing the FBI to act as the clearinghouse for crime information. In the late 1960's, with the availability of funds from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, individual states began assuming responsibility for direct collection of the UCR data. The number of law enforcement agencies participating in the UCR and related programs grew from 400 in 1930 to over 15,000 by 1981.

Montana became involved in the national UCR reporting program in September, 1978, when the FBI transferred data collection responsibility from its UCR reporting division to the Montana Board of Crime Control's Criminal Justice Data Center. This transfer has enhanced crime data collection by giving the state more control over crime reporting, closer contact with law enforcement agencies, and more detailed information about crime.

TODAY'S PROCESS

General Overview

The crime data contained in this report is initiated by the police departments, sheriff offices and other criminal justice agencies throughout the state. Criminal justice agencies that represent 94.9% of the state population are reporting criminal activity in their jurisdiction. This means 103 law enforcement agencies are diligently filling out reports and sending them to the central collection point, the Montana Board of Crime Control's Criminal Justice Data Center. The effort put forth by these agencies is most commendable.

MUCR

The MUCR program is comprised of two distinct data base systems. The *Offense and Activity* system summarizes the types of crimes being committed, unfounded and actual offenses, property stolen and/or recovered by type and values, time and location of offenses, the status of each case, and the number of law enforcement officers killed or assaulted. The *Custody* system, now classified *Arrest/Custody,* records the types of arrests made, and the sex, race, and age of the person arrested. In 1986 the *Custody* system was expanded to collect information on people being held in jails throughout the state.

The transfer of responsibility for data collection from the FBI to the MUCR system has encouraged local law enforcement participation because the MUCR system provides contributors with both monthly and annual summaries of data for the *Offense and Activity* and *Arrest/Custody* information systems. Data is furnished voluntarily by county law enforcement agencies, local police departments, and other government agencies. Law enforcement agencies representing approximately 95 percent of the Montana population provided data in 1986.

In addition to the monthly reports to contributors, other reports and publications are compiled from MUCR data. These include the annual *Crime in Montana* publication and a variety of special reports requested by private and public groups. The MUCR system data is also sent to the FBI for inclusion in the annual FBI publication *Crime in the United States.*

OBJECTIVES

The fundamental objectives of the Montana Uniform Crime Reporting program are:

(1) To inform the Governor, Attorney General, Legislature, other governmental officials and the public as to the nature of the crime problem in Montana.

(2) To provide law enforcement administrators with criminal statistics for administrative and operational use.

(3) To determine who commits crimes by age, sex, and race in order to find the proper focus for crime prevention and enforcement.

(4) To provide base data and statistics to help measure the workload of the criminal justice system.

(5) To provide base data and statistics for research to improve the efficiency, effectiveness and performance of criminal justice agencies.

DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are included to assist the reader in fully understanding the information provided in this publication:

Offenses Reported or Known by Police - Offenses or criminal acts that were reported, or became known, to law enforcement as having occurred during the reporting period.

Unfounded or Baseless Offenses - Offenses which are determined to be unfounded, false, or baseless as the result of subsequent information, action, or investigation.

Actual Offenses - The number of actual, verified offenses which is the difference between the *Offenses Reported or Known* and the *Unfounded or Baseless Offenses*.

Cleared by Arrest - For MUCR purposes, an offense can be cleared by arrest or by exceptional means. An offense is cleared by arrest when an offender is identified, there is enough evidence to charge him, and he is actually taken into custody. The arrest of one person may clear several offenses and the arrest of several persons may clear one offense. When some element beyond law enforcement control precludes formal charges against the offender, such as the victim's refusal to prosecute or the death of the offender, an offense can be cleared by exceptional means. No distinction is made between cleared by arrest and cleared by exceptional means in this publication.

Crime Index - The crimes of willful homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft were selected for use as an index on the basis of their serious nature, their frequency of occurrence and the reliability of reporting from citizens to law enforcement agencies. The crime index is the total number of these offenses that come to the attention of law enforcement agencies.

Crime Rate - The crime rate indicates the number of Index Crimes per unit of population, generally per 100,000 population. It should be noted that the rate only takes into consideration the numerical factor of population and does not incorporate any of the other elements which contribute to the amount of crime in a given community.

The crime rate is obtained by dividing the total number of Index Crimes by the population or estimated population and multiplying the answer by 100,000:

$$\frac{\text{Number of Index Crimes}}{\text{Population of Law Enforcement Jurisdiction}} \times 100,000 = \text{Crime Rate}$$

The population data used in this report are provided by the State Census and Economic Information Center and the FBI. The figures are based on the latest population projections available.

Updated Data - Any data published here concerning figures for prior years supercede those in previous reports.

Percent Rounding - Percentages shown in this publication may not add to 100 due to rounding.

MUCR CRIME CLASSIFICATIONS

Reporting uniformity between law enforcement agencies depends upon the proper classification of offenses by the agencies. The MUCR system follows the basic guidelines for classifying offenses as formulated by the Uniform Crime Reporting Section of the FBI. It must be emphasized that the following classifications are not meant to be legal definitions of offenses. The classifications may differ considerably in some cases from the legal definitions as they are written in the Montana Code Annotated. The purpose of the FBI classifications is to establish a uniform statewide and national system for classifying similar offenses even though legal definitions may vary from state to state.

THE SEVEN MAJOR OFFENSES

Seven crimes are recognized as being the most serious crimes in our society and the most likely to be reported to law enforcement. These are called the Seven Major Crimes, or the Part I Offenses. The MUCR system divides these crimes into "Crimes of Violence" and "Crimes Against Property":

Part I Offenses - The Seven Major Crimes

Crimes of Violence...

Homicide - The willful killing of one human being by another.

Rape - The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will and all attempts to commit forcible rape.

Robbery - The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody or control of a person by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated Assault - An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Crimes Against Property...

Burglary - The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft.

Larceny/Theft - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Motor Vehicle Theft - The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Many Part II Offenses are reported in *Crime in Montana*. They encompass other crimes which, although serious, are not part of the Seven Major Crimes. These Part II Offenses are listed below:

Part II Offenses

Negligent Manslaughter

Other Assaults

Arson

Forgery and Counterfeiting

Fraud

Embezzlement

Stolen Property

Vandalism

Weapons

Prostitution

Sex Offenses

Narcotic Drug Laws

Gambling

Offenses Against the Family

CRIME FACTORS

The amount and type of crime reported in *Crime in Montana* is based upon the number of reported offenses and does not measure those offenses unknown to the law enforcement community. A considerable volume of crime is not reported to law enforcement agencies. Many crimes are unreported because victims are unaware they have been victimized or have themselves been participants in illegal activity. Unidentified crimes can include, but are not limited to, buying stolen property, fraud, embezzlement, and shoplifting. Illegal activity requiring victim participation can include prostitution and narcotics activity. Other reasons crimes are unreported are that victims believe there is very little that can be done to catch the perpetrator, they fear the publicity of a police investigation, or the crime was too personal or private to report.

The following factors can also influence the type and volume of criminal activity in the state:

Density and size of the community;

Demographic characteristics of the population;

Economic status of the population;

Influence on population stability by seasonal workers, tourism, etc.;

Educational, recreational, and religious characteristics of the population;

Effective strength of local law enforcement agencies;

Policies of prosecuting officials and the courts; and,

Public attitudes toward laws and law enforcement.

SECTION
TWO

**CRIME
IN
MONTANA**

1986

MONTANA CRIME CLOCK

ONE
HOMICIDE
EVERY
16 DAYS 14 HRS.

ONE
RAPE
EVERY
2 DAYS 19 HRS.

*ONE
VIOLENT
CRIME
EVERY
7 HRS. 18 MIN.*

ONE
ROBBERY
EVERY
2 DAYS 3 HRS.

ONE
AGGRAVATED
ASSAULT
EVERY
9 HRS. 59 MIN.

60

45   15

30

ONE
BURGLARY
EVERY
1 HR. 25 MIN.
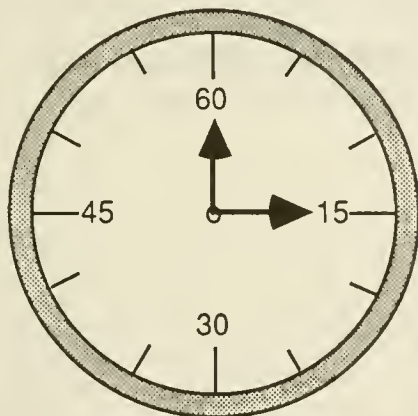
*ONE
INDEX   CRIME
EVERY 15 MIN. 11 SEC.*

*ONE
PROPERTY
CRIME
EVERY
15 MIN. 44 SEC.*

ONE
LARCENY / THEFT
EVERY
20 MIN. 33 SEC.

ONE
MOTOR
VEHICLE
THEFT
EVERY
5 HRS. 14 MIN.

POPULATION
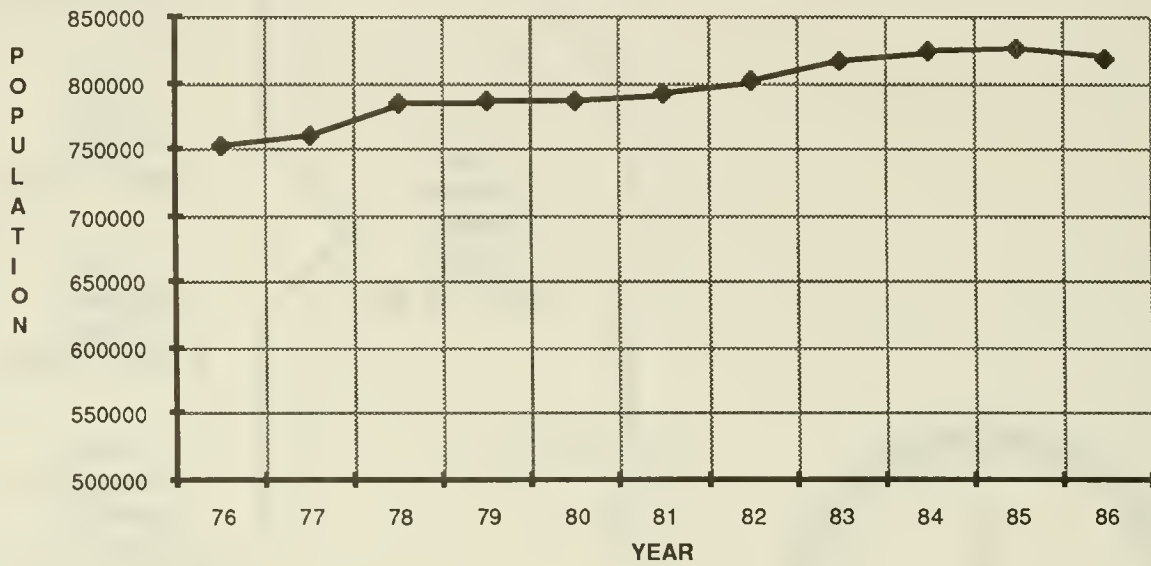
Population is estimated in most years based on FBI and state projections. The chart shows a steady growth over the first ten years shown, with a slight decline between 1985 and 1986. The population of 1976 was set at 753,000 and increased to 819,000 in 1986.

Population comparisons are used throughout the text to show crime rate, number of crimes per 100,000 population, and other analyses of crime in Montana.

INDEX
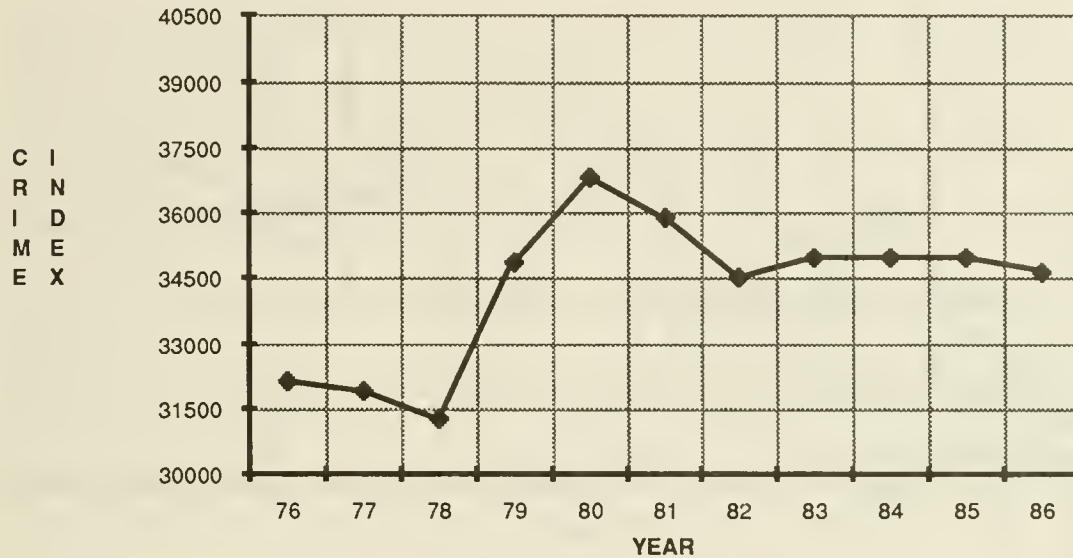
Total crime illustrated includes only the seven (7) major crimes: 1) homicide; 2) rape; 3) robbery; 4) assault; 5) burglary; 6) larceny; and, 7) motor vehicle theft.

The seven (7) major crimes accounted for 34,618 offenses in 1986. Crimes of Violence numbered 1,201 at 3.5 percent of the total, while crimes against property were reported at 33,417 which is 96.5 percent of the total.

RATE

RATE
PER
100,000

YEAR
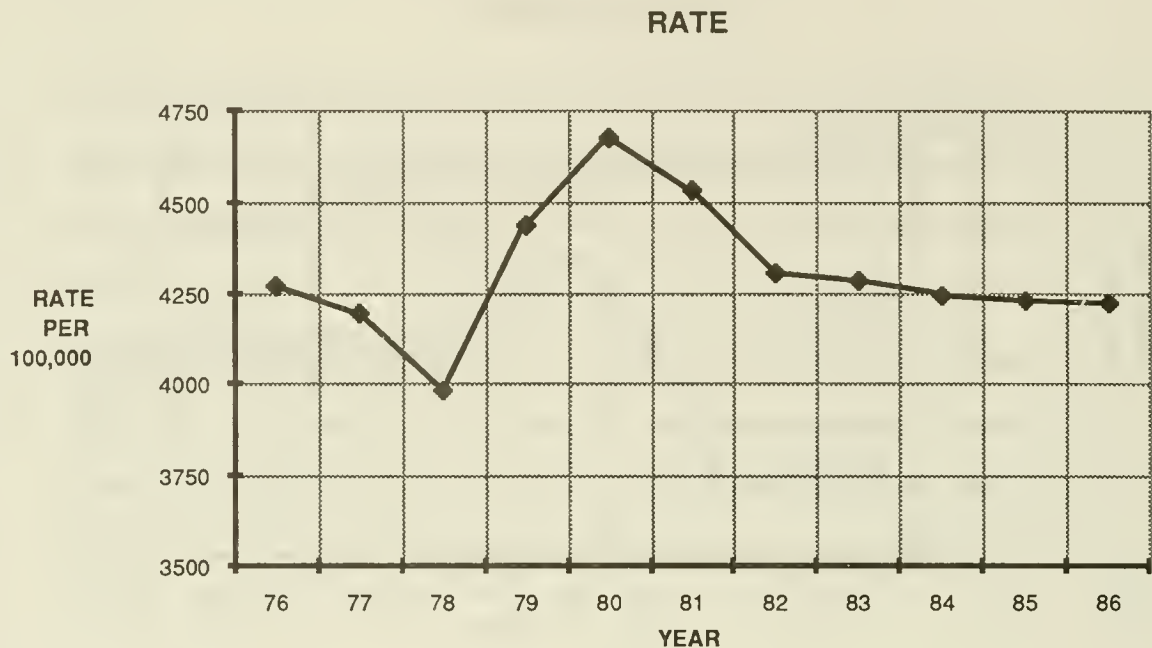
Crime rate is a standard of measurement used to provide a uniform process of statistical analysis of crime in any given area. The crime rate is useful when comparing jurisdictions with unequal populations.

The chart above indicates a trend declining over the past six (6) years. The base year of 1976 had a crime rate of 4,267.9 compared to the 4,226.9 rate in 1986. The low in 1978 actually measured 3,920 and in 1980 the high was 4,616. The calculated average would be in the 4,307 range.

HOMICIDE
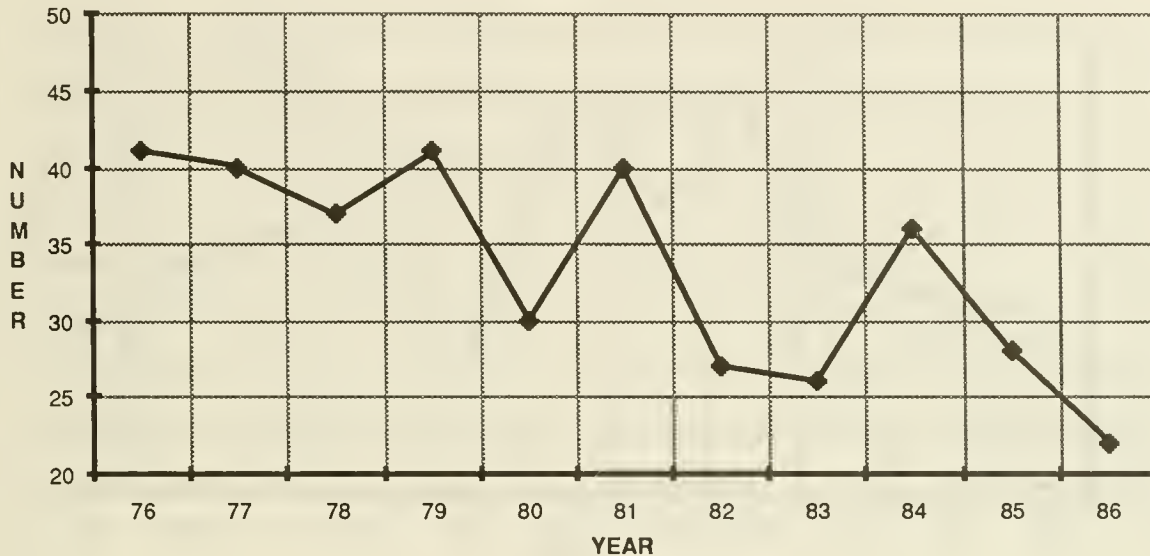
Homicide is defined as the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another, except in those cases classified as justifiable homicides. Under the UCR definitions, justifiable homicides are specifically limited to the killing of an offender by a police officer in the line of duty or the killing of a felon by a private citizen. This definition does not take into consideration the findings of a coroner's jury or court. Suicides are not defined as homicides under UCR. Attempts to commit homicide are classified as aggravated assault.

1986 SUMMARY

A total of 22 homicides was reported in 1986. During this year, the number of homicides decreased 21.4 percent compared to those reported in 1985.

There were 18 homicides cleared by arrest or exceptionally cleared, for a clearance rate of 81.8 percent statewide.

Homicides accounted for 1.8 percent of all violent crimes and .06 percent of the total crime index. The homicide rate in Montana was .27 per 10,000 population.

RAPE
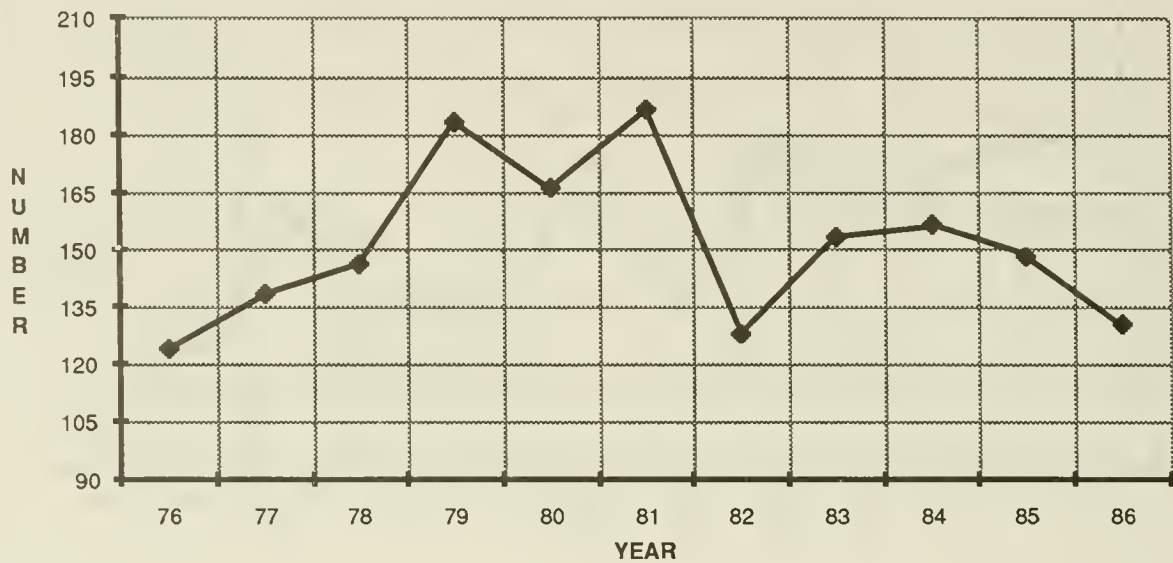
Forcible Rape is defined as the carnal knowledge of a female through the use or threat of force. Assaults to rape or attempts to commit rape are included in this category. One offense is counted for each victim of rape. Statutory rapes and other types of sexual assaults are not counted as rapes under the UCR program.

1986 SUMMARY

A total of 130 rapes was reported in 1986. During this year, rapes decreased 12.2 percent compared to those reported in 1985.

There were 66 rapes cleared by arrest, or exceptionally cleared, amounting to a clearance rate of 50.8 percent statewide.

Rapes accounted for 10.8 percent of all violent crimes and .38 percent of the total crime index. The rape rate in Montana was 1.6 per 10,000.

ROBBERY
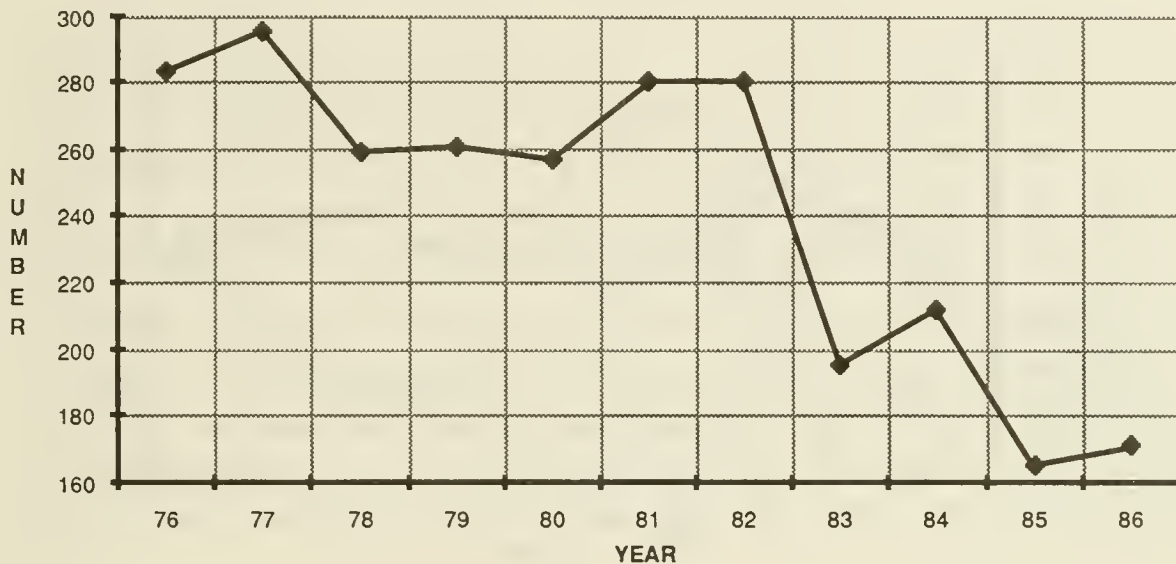
Robbery is defined as the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear. Robbery is a violent crime in which the element of personal confrontation between the victim and offender is present. Attempts to rob are included in the robbery count. One robbery is counted for each distinct operation, regardless of the number of victims present at the time.

1986 SUMMARY

A total of 171 robberies was reported in 1986. During this year, robberies increased 3.6 percent compared to those reported in 1985.

There were 57 robberies cleared by arrest or exceptionally cleared, amounting to a clearance rate of 33.3 percent.

Robberies accounted for 14.2 percent of all violent crimes and .49 percent of the total crime index. The robbery rate in Montana was 2.1 per 10,000 population.

AGGRAVATED   ASSAULT
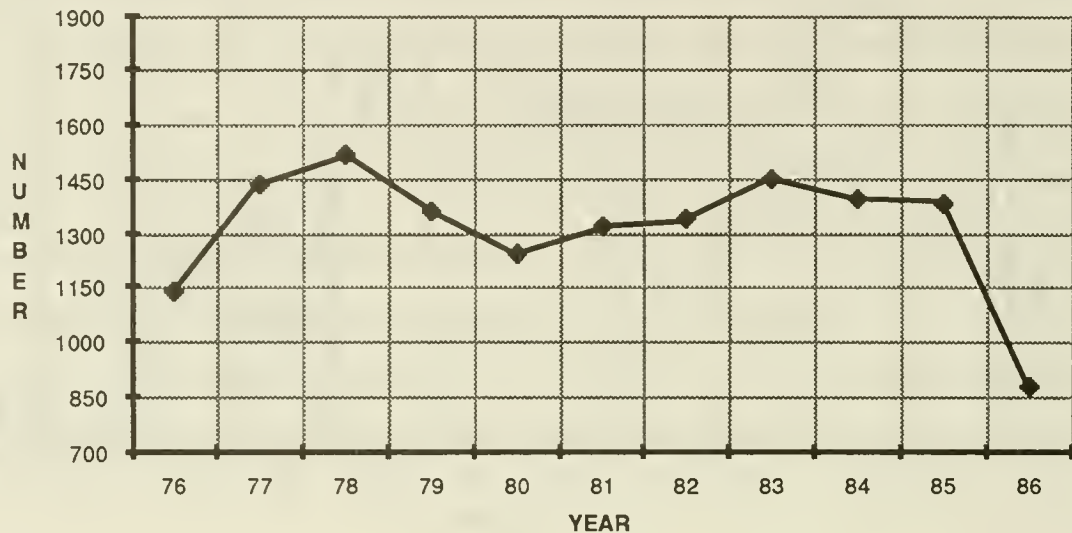
Aggravated Assault is defined as an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

1986 SUMMARY

A total of 878 aggravated assaults was reported in 1986. During this year, aggravated assaults decreased 36.4 percent from the 1985 total.

There were 458 aggravated assaults cleared by arrest or exceptionally cleared for a clearance rate of 52.2 percent statewide.

Aggravated assault accounted for 73.1 percent of all violent crimes and 2.5 percent of the total crime index. The aggravated assault rate in Montana was 10.7 per 10,000 population.

BURGLARY
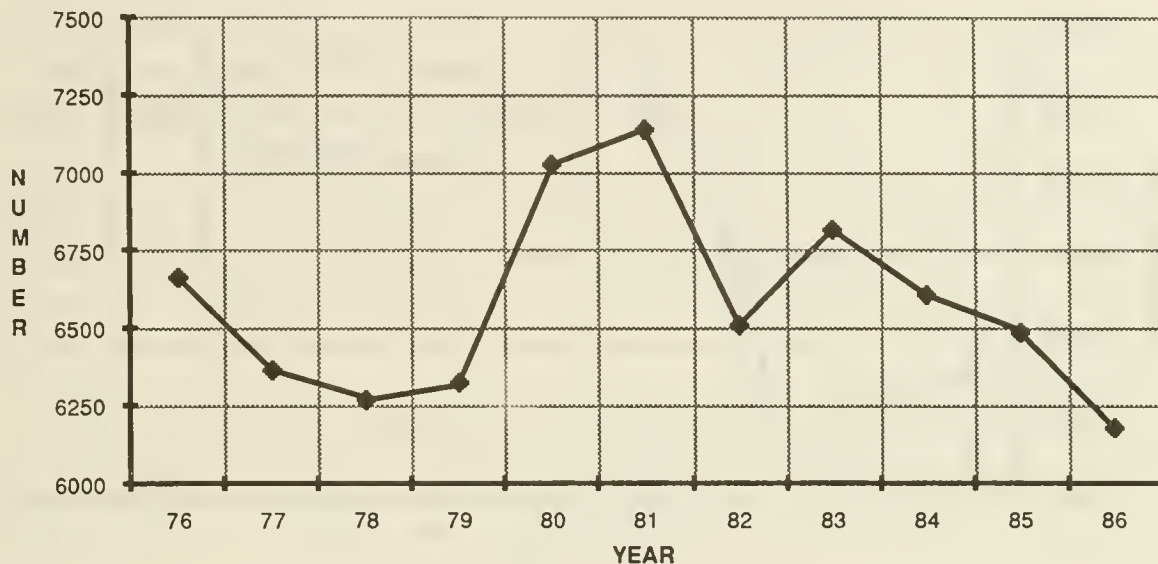
Burglary is defined as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft.

1986 SUMMARY

A total of 6,176 burglaries was reported in 1986. During the reporting year burglaries decreased 4.8 percent from the 1985 total.

There were 900 burglaries cleared by arrest or exceptionally cleared for a clearance rate of 14.6 percent statewide.

Burglary accounted for 18.5 percent of all property crimes and 17.8 percent of the total crime index. The burglary rate in Montana was 75.4 per 10,000 population.

LARCENY
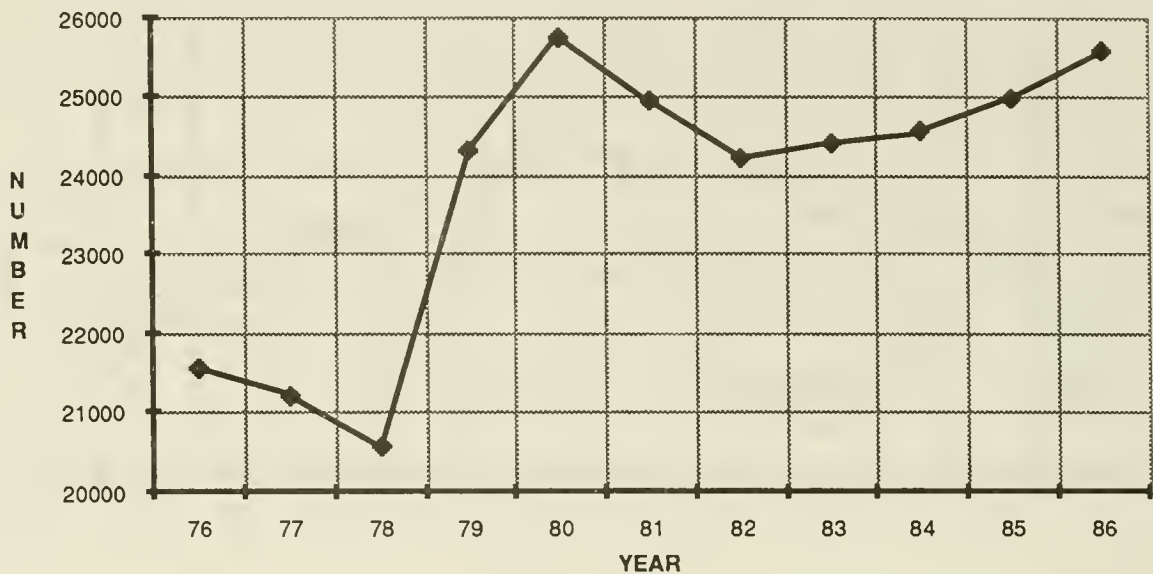
Larceny/theft is defined as the unlawful taking, carrying, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence or fraud occurs.

1986 SUMMARY

The number of crimes classified as larceny reached 25,568 in 1986. This was a slight increase of 2.3 percent over the past year. There were 5,552 larcenies cleared by arrest or exception in 1986, which is a 21.7 percent clearance rate on a statewide basis.

Larceny accounted for 76.5 percent of all property crimes and 73.9 percent of the total crime index. The larceny/theft rate in Montana was 312.2 per 10,000 population.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
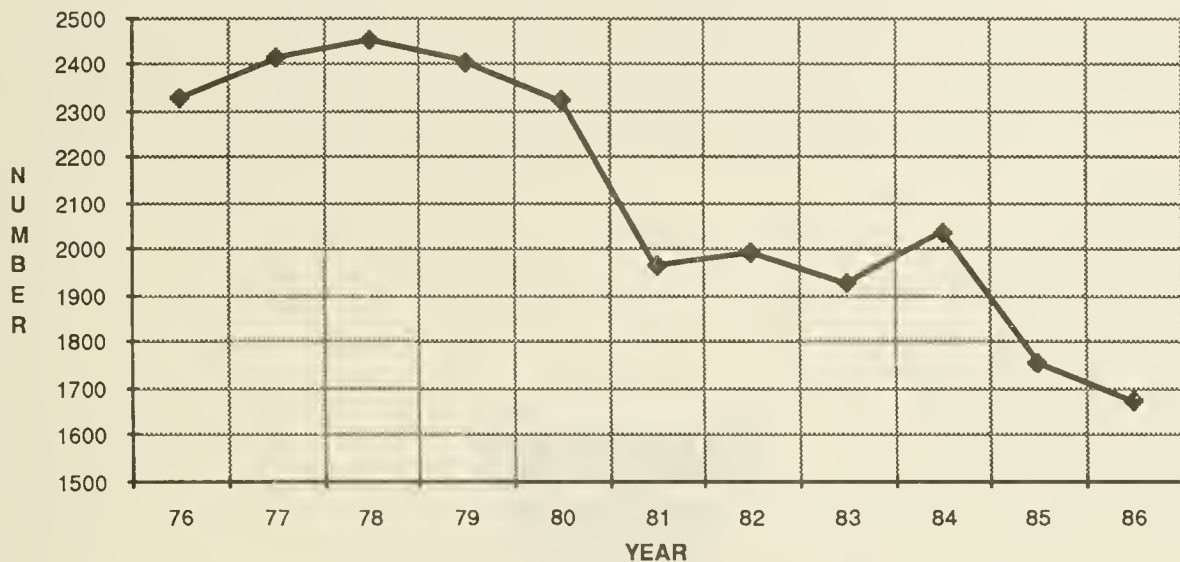
Motor vehicle theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

1986 SUMMARY

A total of 1,673 motor vehicle thefts was reported in 1986. During the reporting year motor vehicle thefts decreased 4.7 percent from 1985.

There were 525 motor vehicle thefts cleared by arrest or exception with a 31.4 percent clearance rate statewide.

Motor vehicle thefts accounted for 5.0 percent of all property crimes, and 4.8 percent of the total crime index. The motor vehicle theft rate in Montana was 20.4 per 10,000 population.

SECTION
THREE
REPORTED
OFFENSES

OFFENSES

The 1986 state summary of offenses known to the police presents a breakdown of the numbers of offenses reported to law enforcement agencies, unfounded or baseless offenses reported, actual offenses, and offenses cleared by arrest. The column *Cleared by Arrest* is indicative of the total number of offenses, adult and juvenile, cleared by arrest. The *Cleared by Arrest Under 18* represents only juvenile arrests. The *Percent of Actual Offenses Cleared by Arrest* is the percent of total offenses, adult and juvenile, cleared by arrest.

1986
STATE SUMMARY OF
OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE

	Offenses Reported Or Known By Police	Unfounded Offenses	Actual Offenses	Total Cleared By Arrest	Cleared By Arrest Under 18	% Actual Offenses Cleared By Arrest
Homicide	26	4	22	18	2	81.8
Rape	147	17	130	67	5	51.5
Forcible*	114	13	101	49	2	48.5
Attempted*	33	4	29	17	2	58.6
Robbery	182	11	171	57	10	33.3
Aggravated Assault	907	29	878	457	42	52.1
Total Violent	**1262**	**61**	**1201**	**599**	**59**	**49.9**
Burglary	6378	202	6176	900	252	14.6
Larceny	26230	662	25568	5552	1805	21.7
Motor Vehicle Theft	1882	209	1673	525	168	31.9
Auto*	1068	136	931	299	106	32.1
Truck*	414	45	369	125	31	33.9
Other*	400	28	372	101	30	27.2
Total Property	**34490**	**1073**	**33417**	**6977**	**1998**	**20.9**
TOTAL PART I	**35752**	**1134**	**34618**	**7576**	**2057**	**21.9**
Negligent Manslaughter	2	0	2	3	0	150.0
Other Assaults	4080	72	4008	2116	220	52.8
Arson	185	7	178	44	11	24.7
Forgery	1010	10	1000	284	36	28.4
Fraud	2376	77	2299	1015	31	44.2
Embezzlement	20	1	19	10	0	52.6
Stolen Property	101	14	87	33	9	37.9
Vandalism	11338	156	11182	1543	386	13.8
Weapons	408	16	392	168	41	42.9
Prostitution	24	0	24	13	0	54.2
Sex Offenses	1474	59	1415	358	62	25.3
Narcotics	1073	22	1051	776	111	73.8
Gambling	27	3	24	11	0	45.8
Offenses Against Family	514	43	471	132	1	28.0
TOTAL PART II	**22632**	**480**	**22152**	**6506**	**908**	**29.4**
GRAND TOTAL	**58384**	**1614**	**56770**	**14082**	**2965**	**24.8**

*Indicates sub-categories of offense.

CRIME IN MONTANA

From 1985 to 1986:

^   There was a .1 percent decrease in the rate per 100,000 population of crime index offenses reported.

^   There was a 29.8 percent decrease in the rate for violent crimes.

^   There was a .6 percent increase in the rate for property crimes.

Violent Crimes   (3.5%)

Property Crimes   (96.5%)
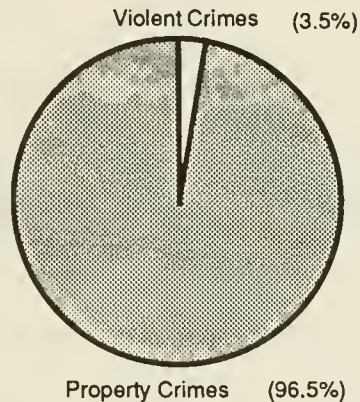
Of the 1,201 violent crimes reported:

^   Willful homicide accounted for 1.8 percent (22).

^   Forcible rape accounted for 10.8 percent (130).

^   Robbery accounted for 14.2 percent (171).

^   Aggravated assault accounted for 73.1 percent (878).

Of the 33,417 property crimes reported:

^   Burglary accounted for 18.5 percent (6,176).

^   Larceny/theft accounted for 76.5 percent (25,568).

^   Motor vehicle theft accounted for 5.0 percent (1,673).

Crime Index Profile

The pie chart below shows the proportion of each index crime to the total of all 1986 index crimes.

The three property crimes, burglary, larceny/theft and motor vehicle theft, account for 96.5 percent of all index crimes. The violent crimes, homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, account for 3.5 percent of all index crimes.

**1986
CRIME INDEX PROFILE**
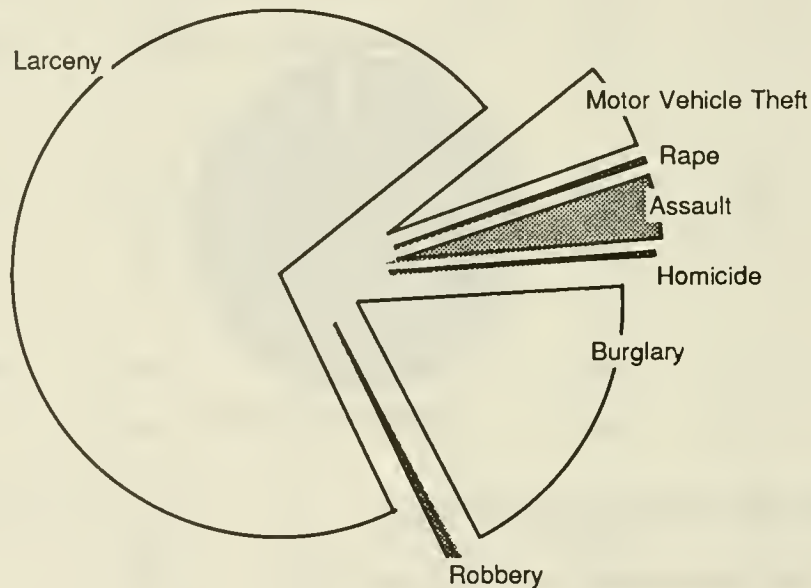
	Number	% of Total
Homicide	22	.06
Rape	130	.38
Robbery	171	.49
Assault	878	2.54
Burglary	6,176	17.84
Larceny	2,568	73.86
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,673	4.83
TOTAL INDEX	**34,618**	**100.00**

1986 - CRIME RATE
SEVEN MAJOR INDEX CRIMES

According to the U. S. Bureau of The Census, Montana's estimated population in 1986 was 819,000. This is the population figure used in calculating the crime rates in this publication.

VIOLENT CRIMES			CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY		
Index Offenses	Number of Actual Offenses	Rate per 100,000 Population	Index Offenses	Number of Actual Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
Homicide	22	2.7	Burglary	6,176	754.1
Rape	130	15.9	Larceny /		
Robbery	171	20.9	Theft	25,568	3,121.9
Aggravated			Motor Vehicle		
Assault	878	107.2	Theft	1,673	204.3
Total	1,201	146.6	Total	33,417	4,080.2
GRAND TOTAL- -				34,618	4,226.9

The 1986 Montana crime rate is 4,226.9 This means that 4,227 of every 100,000 Montana residents were victims of a major crime in 1986. In 1986 there were:

4,227 crimes per 100,000 persons
423 crimes per 10,000 persons
42 crimes per 1,000 persons
4 crimes per 100 persons

The probability of being a crime victim in Montana for the year 1986 was 1 out of each 25 persons.

Clearances

An offense is considered cleared when a law enforcement agency has identified an offender, gathered sufficient evidence, filed a charge, and he is actually taken into custody. The arrest of one person can clear several crimes or conversely, several persons may be arrested in the process of clearing one crime.

The following illustration shows the percentage of actual offenses cleared by arrest. Note that property crimes, burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft, have the lowest percentages of clearance, while violent crimes have the highest percentages of clearance.

PERCENTAGE OF ACTUAL OFFENSES
CLEARED BY ARREST -- 1986
SEVEN INDEX CRIMES

CLEARANCES VS.
NOT CLEARED

NOTCLEARED □ CLEARED
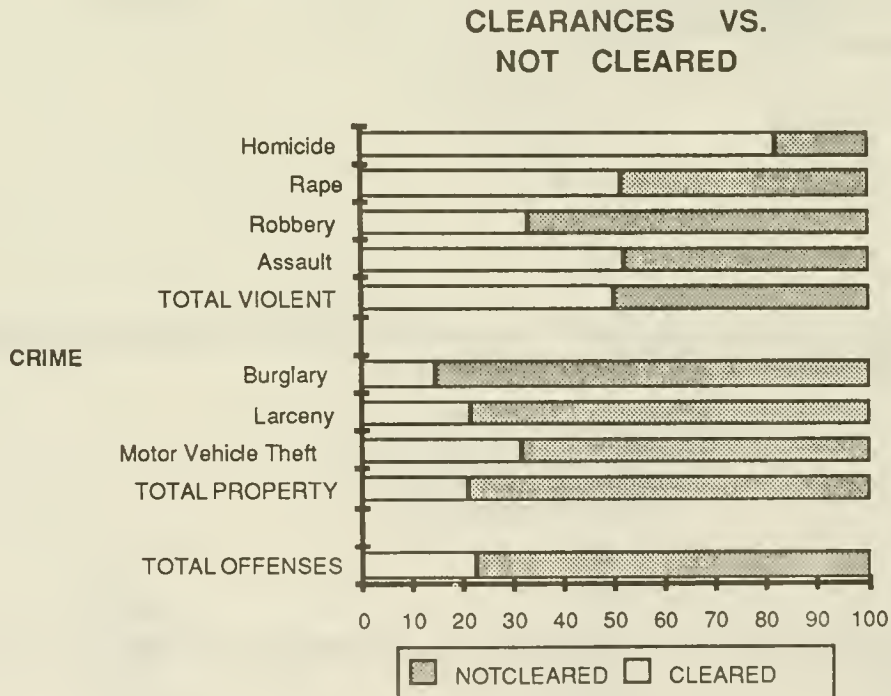
Crime Incidence Comparison

A comparison of the total number of crimes reported provides a measure of the fluctuation in criminal activity between 1985 and 1986.

The number of index crimes decreased by 330 between 1985 and 1986, a decrease of almost one percent. The overall incidence of crime decreased 1.5 percent between 1985 and 1986.

CRIME INCIDENCE COMPARISON
1985 - 1986

Offense	1985	1986	Percent Change
Homicide	28	22	- 21.4
Rape	148	130	- 12.2
Robbery	165	171	+3.6
Aggravated Assault	1,381	878	- 36.4
Total Violent Crimes	**1,722**	**1,201**	**- 30.3**
Burglary	6,484	6,176	- 4.8
Larceny / Theft	24,987	25,568	+ 2.3
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,755	1,673	- 4.7
Total Offenses Against Property	**33,226**	**33,417**	**+ 0.6**
Total Seven Major Offenses	**34,948**	**34,618**	**- 0.9**
Negligent Manslaughter	6	2	- 66.7
Other Assaults	3,504	4,008	+14.4
Arson	172	178	+3.5
Forgery & Counterfeiting	1,085	1,000	- 7.8
Fraud	2,757	2,299	-16.6
Embezzlement	45	19	- 57.8
Stolen Property	82	87	+6.1
Vandalism	11,395	11,182	- 1.9
Weapons	404	392	- 3.0
Prostitution	45	24	- 46.7
Sex Offenses	1,591	1,415	-11.1
Drugs	1,163	1,051	- 9.6
Gambling	33	24	- 27.3
Offenses Against the Family	415	471	+13.5
Total Part II Offenses	**22,697**	**22,152**	**- 2.4**
GRAND TOTAL	**57,645**	**56,770**	**-1.5**

Crime and Population Growth Trends

The crime rate and population growth trends for the past eleven years are shown below. The crime index reflects the actual number of crimes reported to law enforcement.

In 1976, 32,137 index crimes were recorded for a crime rate of 4,267.9 per 100,000 population with a population of 753,000. By 1986, the number of index crimes had risen to 34,618, however, the crime rate has been reduced to 4,226.9 with an estimated population of 819,000. The 1986 figures represent a 7.72 percent increase in the number of index crimes, a .96 percent decrease in the crime rate, and a 8.8 percent increase in the population over the 1976 figures.

The crime index and crime rate figures have experienced a relatively smaller percentage of change than the population has over the eleven year period. The crime index and crime rates have shown sharp, but sporadic increases over the period while the state population has shown a slight, but steady increase.

CRIME INDEX, CRIME RATE, AND POPULATION
(By Percent Change From 1976)

Crime Rate, Index and Population Comparison

POPULATION   CRIMERATE   CRIMEINDEX
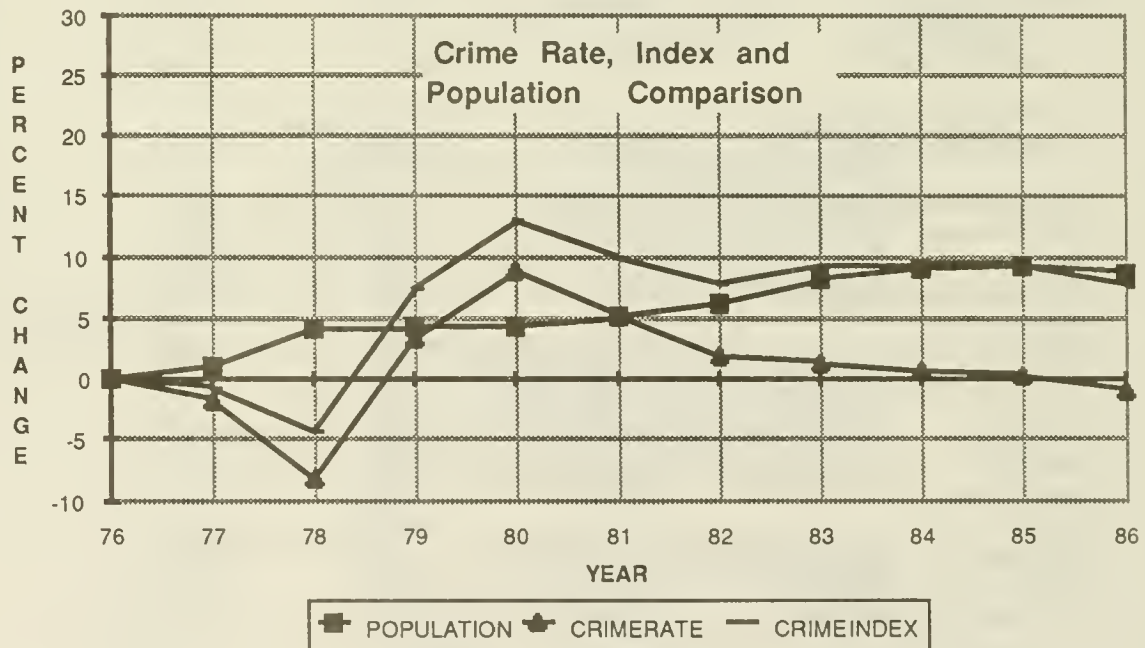
AGENCY REPORTS

This section contains a summary of offenses reported to each law enforcement agency. If the crime rates appear to be extreme for some jurisdictions, the cause could be a low population within that jurisdiction. In communities with low populations any fluctuation in the number of crimes has a major impact on the crime rate. Seasonal variations in population can have a marked influence on crime rates, when the permanent population is used as the base figure for computation.

Summary

The 1986 crime rate for each reporting county in Montana is listed below. Ten (10) counties had crime rates above the statewide total of **4,226.9** crimes per 100,000 population and accounted for 81 percent of the state's reported index crimes.

The ten counties are not a contiguous geographical high crime area, nor do they all represent high population areas. Of the ten, six are considered high population areas (having a population of 40,000 or more). The other four are moderate to low population areas. In areas of low population any fluctuation in the number of index crimes has a major impact on the crime rate.

CRIME RATE BY COUNTY*
1986 Ranking

Rank	County	Crime Rate	Rank	County	Crime Rate
1.	Cascade	6396.3	25.	Big Horn	2563.0
2.	Yellowstone	6373.0	26.	Sweet Grass	2345.4
3.	Flathead	5829.9	27.	Wheatland	2136.0
4.	Hill	5772.6	28.	Madison	2101.3
5.	Missoula	5525.1	29.	Toole	1874.9
6.	Roosevelt	4995.7	30.	Stillwater	1738.8
7.	Lewis & Clark	4931.3	31.	Treasure	1684.8
8.	Silver Bow	4922.1	32.	Sheridan	1641.8
9.	Broadwater	4820.7	33.	Dawson	1494.9
10.	Gallatin	4512.4	34.	Powder River	1414.7
STATE	TOTAL	4226.9	35.	Fallon	1361.5
11.	Custer	4193.5	36.	Liberty	1343.3
12.	Deer Lodge	3627.2	37.	Sanders	1323.0
13.	Granite	3502.5	38.	Carbon	1285.0
14.	Lincoln	3493.3	39.	Pondera	1209.3
15.	Park	3425.3	40.	Rosebud	1185.2
16.	Valley	3220.3	41.	Lake	1138.2
17.	Wibaux	3167.1	42.	Beaverhead	1152.8
18.	Jefferson	2827.8	43.	Petroleum	895.5
19.	Fergus	2817.1	44.	Teton	874.5
20.	Musselshell	2799.7	45.	Daniels	869.6
21.	Ravalli	2722.9	46.	Choteau	733.3
22.	Phillips	2672.1	47.	Blaine	698.0
23.	Richland	2626.6	48.	McCone	223.2
24.	Meagher	2612.6			

*Includes all reporting law enforcement agencies in the county.

AGENCY	1986 POPULA- TION ESTIMATE	CRIME RATE PER 100,000	CRIME INDEX	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRA- VATED ASSAULT	BURG- LARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
Beaverhead	**8674**	**1152.8**	**100**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**81**	**5**
Sheriff	4493					DID NOT REPORT				
Dillon	4181	1152.8	100	0	0	0	0	14	81	5
Big Horn	**11471**	**2562.9**	**294**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**48**	**49**	**180**	**14**
Sheriff	11471	2562.9	294	0	2	1	48	49	180	14
Blaine	**7020**	**698.0**	**49**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**3**	**12**	**28**	**5**
Sheriff	7020	698.0	49	0	1	0	3	12	28	5
Broadwater	**3402**	**4820.6**	**164**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**34**	**122**	**3**
Sheriff	3402	4820.6	164	0	0	0	5	34	122	3
Carbon	**8560**	**1285.0**	**110**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**33**	**72**	**1**
Sheriff	6433	1088.1	70	0	0	0	2	29	39	0
Red Lodge	2127	1957.9	40	0	0	0	2	4	33	1
Carter	**1752**									
Sheriff	1752					DID NOT REPORT				
Cascade	**81313**	**6396.2**	**5201**	**3**	**22**	**33**	**57**	**1126**	**3742**	**218**
Sheriff	22905	1772.5	406	1	3	1	15	111	241	34
Great Falls	58408	8209.5	4795	2	19	32	42	1015	3501	184
Chouteau	**6137**	**733.2**	**45**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**12**	**25**	**5**
Sheriff	4470	760.6	34	0	0	0	2	10	18	4
Fort Benton	1667	659.9	11	0	0	0	1	2	7	1
Custer	**13378**	**4193.4**	**561**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**11**	**80**	**440**	**28**
Sheriff/										
Miles City	13378	4193.4	561	0	0	2	11	80	440	28
Daniels	**2760**	**869.5**	**24**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**19**	**0**
Sheriff	1405	1067.6	17	0	0	0	0	2	15	0
Scobey	1355	516.6	7	0	0	0	0	3	4	0
Dawson	**12643**	**1494.8**	**189**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**28**	**152**	**5**
Sheriff	6275	382.5	24	0	0	1	0	5	18	0
Glendive	6368	2591.1	165	0	0	2	1	23	134	5
Deer Lodge	**11138**	**3627.2**	**404**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**28**	**131**	**223**	**21**
Sheriff/										
Anaconda	11138	3627.2	404	0	1	0	28	131	223	21

CRIME IN MONTANA - 1986

AGENCY	1986 POPULA-TION ESTIMATE	CRIME RATE PER 100,000	CRIME INDEX	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRA-VATED ASSAULT	BURG-LARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
Fallon	3746	1361.4	51	0	0	0	0	19	27	5
Sheriff	1428	280.1	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Baker	2318	2027.6	47	0	0	0	0	16	26	5
Fergus	12850	2817.1	362	1	0	1	12	52	281	15
Sheriff	5997	1374.6	72	0	0	0	5	10	54	3
Lewistown	6853	4663.1	290	1	0	1	7	42	227	12
Flathead	53569	5829.8	3123	5	14	6	135	569	2185	209
Sheriff	35455	3979.7	1411	4	9	0	57	366	865	110
Columbia Falls	3223	5243.6	169	0	0	1	8	22	128	10
Whitefish	3890	5886.9	229	0	4	1	5	34	172	13
Kalispell	11001	11944.4	1314	1	1	4	65	147	1020	76
Gallatin	47292	4512.3	2134	0	8	5	62	300	1644	115
Sheriff	23066	1781.8	411	0	4	1	20	104	252	30
Bozeman	23318	5961.1	1390	0	3	4	38	170	1100	75
West Yellowstone	908	9801.8	89	0	1	0	2	23	59	4
M.S.U.	- -	- -	244	0	0	0	2	3	233	6
Garfield	1692									
Sheriff	1692					DID NOT REPORT				
Glacier	11227									
Sheriff	11227					DID NOT REPORT				
Golden Valley	1092									
Sheriff	1092					DID NOT REPORT				
Granite	2798	3502.5	98	0	0	0	2	26	64	6
Sheriff	2798	3502.5	98	0	0	0	2	26	64	6
Hill	18432	5772.6	1064	1	4	4	43	141	811	60
Sheriff	7348	3198.1	235	0	3	0	4	70	143	15
Havre	11084	7479.2	829	1	1	4	39	71	668	45
Jefferson	7992	2827.8	226	1	3	1	6	54	158	3
Sheriff	6517	2255.6	147	0	3	0	6	47	84	2
Boulder	1475	5694.9	84	1	0	1	0	7	74	1
Judith Basin	2688									
Sheriff	2688					DID NOT REPORT				
Lake	20295	1138.2	231	0	0	1	11	55	143	21
Sheriff	20295	1138.2	231	0	0	1	11	55	143	21

AGENCY	1986 POPULA-TION ESTIMATE	CRIME RATE PER 100,000	CRIME INDEX	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRA-VATED ASSAULT	BURG-LARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
Lewis & Clark	**45485**	**4931.2**	**2243**	**0**	**14**	**14**	**62**	**327**	**1743**	**83**
Sheriff	18950	2696.6	511	0	6	1	30	126	324	24
Helena	24492	6695.2	1640	0	8	13	31	199	1331	58
East Helena	2043	4503.2	92	0	0	0	1	2	88	1
Liberty	**2531**	**1343.3**	**34**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**4**	**28**	**1**
Sheriff	2531	1343.3	34	0	0	0	1	4	28	1
Lincoln	**18550**	**3493.2**	**648**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**24**	**119**	**466**	**33**
Sheriff	16166	3439.3	556	0	0	4	18	111	395	28
Eureka	1188	1116.8	34	0	0	0	3	7	22	2
Troy	1196	5332.2	58	0	0	2	3	1	49	3
McCone	**2688**	**223.2**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**5**	**0**
Sheriff	2688	223.2	6	0	0	0	1	0	5	0
Madison	**5806**	**2101.2**	**122**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**24**	**90**	**3**
Sheriff	5806	2101.2	122	0	0	0	5	24	90	3
Meagher	**2220**	**2612.6**	**58**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**6**	**49**	**2**
Sheriff	2220	2612.6	58	0	0	0	1	6	49	2
Mineral	**3670**									
Sheriff	3670					DID NOT REPORT				
Missoula	**75981**	**5525.0**	**4198**	**5**	**27**	**25**	**102**	**584**	**3231**	**224**
Sheriff	42739	2992.6	1279	3	12	5	47	272	850	90
Missoula City	33242	8781.1	2919	2	15	20	55	312	2381	134
Musselshell	**4679**	**2799.7**	**131**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**44**	**77**	**7**
Sheriff	4679	2799.7	131	0	0	0	3	44	77	7
Park	**13196**	**3425.2**	**452**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**13**	**50**	**373**	**15**
Sheriff	6308					DID NOT REPORT				
Livingston	6888	6562.1	452	0	0	1	13	50	373	15
Petroleum	**670**	**895.5**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**5**	**0**
Sheriff	670	895.5	6	0	0	0	0	1	5	0
Phillips	**5651**	**2672.0**	**151**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**29**	**113**	**5**
Sheriff	3185	2574.6	82	0	0	0	3	27	47	5
Malta	2466	2798.1	69	0	0	0	1	2	66	0
Pondera	**7029**	**1209.2**	**85**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**18**	**60**	**6**
Sheriff	3992	1327.7	53	0	0	0	1	18	28	6
Conrad	3037	1053.7	32	0	0	0	0	0	32	0

CRIME IN MONTANA - 1986

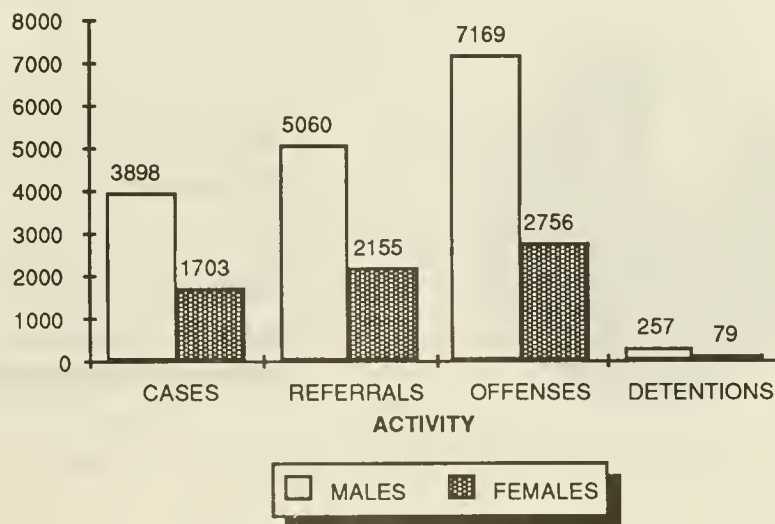| AGENCY	1986 POPULA- TION ESTIMATE	CRIME RATE PER 100,000	CRIME INDEX	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRA- VATED ASSAULT	BURG- LARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
Powder River	2474	1414.7	35	0	0	0	3	3	28	1
Sheriff	2474	1414.7	35	0	0	0	3	3	28	1
Powell	6834									
Sheriff	6834				DID NOT REPORT					
Prairie	1856									
Sheriff	1856				DID NOT REPORT					
Ravalli	24680	2722.8	672	0	1	1	25	107	500	38
Sheriff	21822	2098.8	458	0	1	0	18	85	323	31
Hamilton	2858	7487.8	214	0	0	1	7	22	177	7
Richland	14277	2626.6	375	1	1	3	11	52	299	8
Sheriff	7442	1357.2	101	1	0	1	6	20	69	4
Sidney	6835	4008.8	274	0	1	2	5	32	230	4
Roosevelt	11510	4995.6	575	0	1	1	24	150	360	39
Sheriff	11132	5129.4	571	0	1	1	24	149	358	38
Brockton	378	1058.2	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
Rosebud	13078	1185.1	155	0	0	0	0	34	110	11
Sheriff	13078	1185.1	155	0	0	0	0	34	110	11
Sanders	9146	1322.9	121	0	0	1	18	22	70	10
Sheriff	7634	1545.7	118	0	0	1	17	22	68	10
Thompson Falls	1512	198.4	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Sheridan	5908	1641.8	97	0	0	0	4	25	65	^
Sheriff	3121	769.0	24	0	0	0	0	2	22	0
Plentywood	2787	2619.3	73	0	0	0	4	23	43	3
Silverbow	34985	4922.1	1722	0	6	9	27	325	1259	96
Sheriff	34985	4922.1	1722	0	6	9	27	325	1259	96
Stillwater	5981	1738.8	104	0	0	0	10	21	65	8
Sheriff	5981	1738.8	104	0	0	0	10	21	65	8
Sweet Grass	3283	2345.4	77	0	0	0	2	10	62	3
Sheriff	3283	2345.4	77	0	0	0	2	10	62	3
Teton	6404	874.4	56	0	0	0	2	11	41	2
Sheriff	6404	874.4	56	0	0	0	2	11	41	2
Toole	5707	1874.8	107	0	0	0	3	22	76	6
Sheriff	5707	1874.8	107	0	0	0	3	22	76	6
Treasure	1009	1684.8	17	0	0	3	1	8	3	2
Sheriff	1009	1684.8	17	0	0	3	1	8	3	2

AGENCY	1986 POPULA-TION ESTIMATE	CRIME RATE PER 100,000	CRIME INDEX	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRA-VATED ASSAULT	BURG-LARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
Valley	**9937**	**3220.2**	**320**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**4**	**58**	**237**	**19**
Sheriff	5746	2784.5	160	0	1	0	2	36	117	4
Glasgow	4191	3817.7	160	0	1	0	2	22	120	15
Wheatland	**2294**	**2136.0**	**49**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**12**	**32**	**4**
Sheriff	2294	2136.0	49	0	0	0	1	12	32	4
Wibaux	**1484**	**3167.1**	**47**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**11**	**29**	**4**
Sheriff	735	3265.3	24	0	0	0	1	8	12	3
Wibaux City	749	3070.8	23	0	0	0	2	3	17	1
Yellowstone	**118076**	**6373.0**	**7525**	**5**	**23**	**50**	**92**	**1359**	**5695**	**301**
Sheriff	42292	2683.7	1135	1	5	3	9	251	804	62
Billings	69407	8883.8	6166	4	17	46	74	1083	4707	235
Laurel	6377	3512.6	224	0	1	1	9	25	184	4
STATE TOTAL	**819000**	**4226.9**	**34618**	**22**	**130**	**171**	**878**	**6176**	**25568**	**1673**

SECTION FOUR

JUVENILE
PROBATION
### INFORMATION
SYSTEM

GENERAL ACTIVITY

The general activity of the Juvenile Probation offices (a part of the Youth Court), is measured in four component parts: number of cases, number of referrals, number of offenses, and number of detentions.   **Cases** may be thought of as individual youth who become involved with the juvenile justice system for some reason, criminal or not. In 1986, 5,601 cases were reported on JPIS which is up less than 2% from 1985.   The 5,601 cases were **referred** to the probation office 7,215 times throughout the year. In other words, some of the 5,601 youth were involved with the probation office more than once during the year.   The 5,601 cases incorporated 9,925 **offenses**, up about 5% from the prior year. It is important to note, though, that the majority of cases are referred but once and commit but one offense.   It is the repetitive cases which tend to be defined as the more serious offenders. **Detentions**, the final measure, totalled 336 youth held in jail in 1986, which is less than 5% of the referrals to Juvenile Probation.   1986 detentions were down 9% from the prior year. During 1986 Montana did not operate any secure detention facilites for youth , thus all youth detained were held in adult jails. As the chart below indicates, the bulk of the general activity is with males on all measures.

GENERAL   YOUTH   COURT   ACTIVITY
1986

Bar chart showing General Youth Court Activity 1986, with MALES and FEMALES:

Activity	Males	Females
CASES	3898	1703
REFERRALS	5060	2155
OFFENSES	7169	2756
DETENTIONS	257	79

ACTIVITY

REASON FOR
REFERRAL

Four major categories or reasons for referral constitute the 7,215 referrals: 1) 46% are for property crimes such as theft, burglary, or larceny; 2) 27% of the referrals are for status offenses such as truancy, curfew, or runaway; 3) 11% of the referrals are for offenses against the public order such as disturbing the peace, or traffic violations; 4) 4%, of the referrals are for **crimes against persons** such as robbery, assault, rape, or homicide. Crimes against persons command the most attention yet these make up the fewest referrals. Crimes against persons seldom flucuate as a percentage of the total referrals. Because of the increased attention on drug related offenses , the chart below includes information on the percentage of referrals for drug offenses. Implementation of the Anti-drug Abuse Act of 1986 and the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986 may well effect this number in future years.

PERCENTAGE OF REFERRALS BY OFFENSE
1986

12%   4%

11%

46%

27%

■ CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

▦ PROPERTY CRIMES

▓ STATUS OFFENSES

▧ PUBLIC ORDER, OTHER

☐ DRUG OFFENSES

n=7215
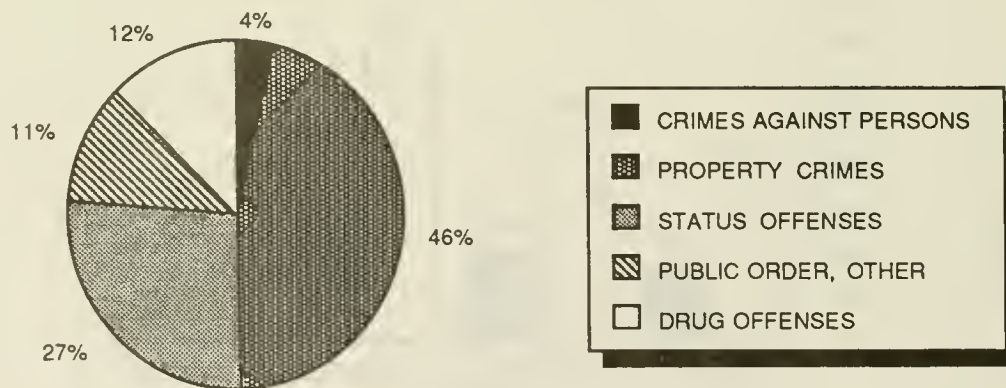
NUMBER OF YOUTH AT
RISK

Consideration of the number of future referrals to juvenile probation should be in context of the total number of children in Montana who are "at risk", or, how many children are in the state who may potentially be referred for an offense of some type.   During 1986 there were an estimated 111,906 children ages 9 through 17 *at risk* and most were 15 and 16 years old. There is, thus, a potential for increased rates of referral, offenses and detentions in 1987 for the 16 and 17 year old group based on the size of the 1986 *at risk* age group alone.   After 1988, the size of the *at risk* group will begin to decrease and the number of referrals may reflect the change in population structure.

NUMBER OF YOUTH AT RISK
AGES 9 TO 17
1986
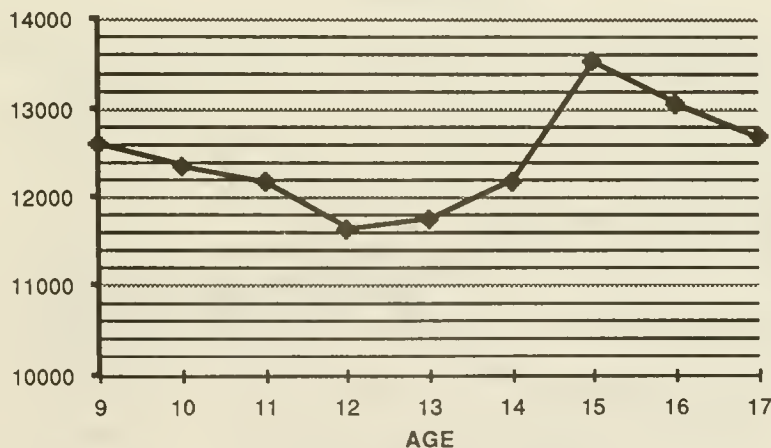
total at risk≈111,906   source:McQuiston, UM, 1984

RATE OF REFERRAL
BY AGE

The number of youth at risk and JPIS information on the age at referral are used to calculate a rate of referral per 1,000 youth at risk for each age. This, as noted before, can help to pin-point critical ages and potential changes in Youth Court activity. The rate of referral shown here reveals a straight line increasing from about age 12 through age 16, and then a slower increase after age 16. Thus, those youth coming age 15, 16 and 17 present the highest risk of referral.   As the number of children in these ages increases, the activity of the Youth Courts may also increase. The peak rate of referral in 1986 was about 135 referrals for every 1,000 youth age 17. On the other end, and equally important, is the rate of referral for the very young. For every 1,000 children age 9, approximately 7 were referred to juvenile probation.

RATE OF REFERRAL PER 1000 YOUTH
1986
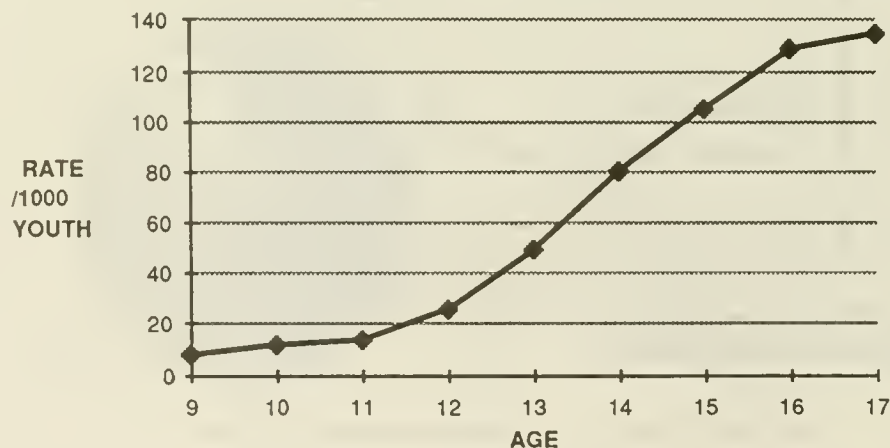
RATE OF REFERRAL BY
AGE
AND SEX

The nearly straight line increases for the overall rate of referral shown in the prior chart has interesting inconsistencies when the sex of the youth is considered. This chart clearly shows differences in the rate of referral per 1,000 boys versus girls when age 15 is reached. The rate of referral for boys continues to increase to age 17, whereas at age 15 girls show a leveling and even a decline between age 16 and 17. In addition, this chart shows the referrals to be predominately males in the 16 and 17 year old group. The peak referral rate for males is almost 200 per 1,000 boys age 17 while female referrals peak at about 80 per 1,000 girls age 16.

RATE OF REFERRAL PER 1000 YOUTH BY
SEX AND AGE
1986
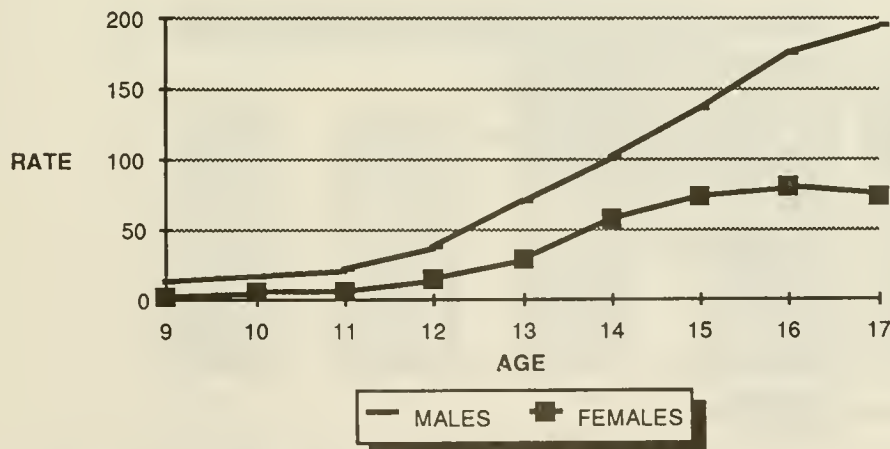
MOST FREQUENT
REASON
FOR REFERRAL

A previous chart, page 44, illustrated the four major reasons for referral to the Youth Court. Here we see the top eight specific reasons for the referral. As expected, a property offense, (larceny) reflects a quarter of the referrals. It is distantly followed by liquor law violations representing 12% of the referrals. The chart shows a mixture of criminal offenses with status offenses among the 8 major reasons. Curfew violations, runaways and some of the liquor law violations are all offenses only for minors and are of special concern to juvenile justice.   The high number of larcenies is also of concern and represents a pattern consistent with 1985 when larcenies were 23% of the referrals.   Simple assault dropped off the top eight and is replaced by 302 referrals for trespassing in 1986.

MOST   FREQUENT   REASON
FOR   REFERRAL

Reason	Number of Referrals
LARCENY	1799
LIQUOR VIOLATIONS	877
DRUG VIOLATIONS	846
ARSON & VANDALISM	565
RUNAWAY	430
BURGLARY	353
CURFEW	341
TRESPASSING	302

NUMBER OF REFERRALS   n=7215
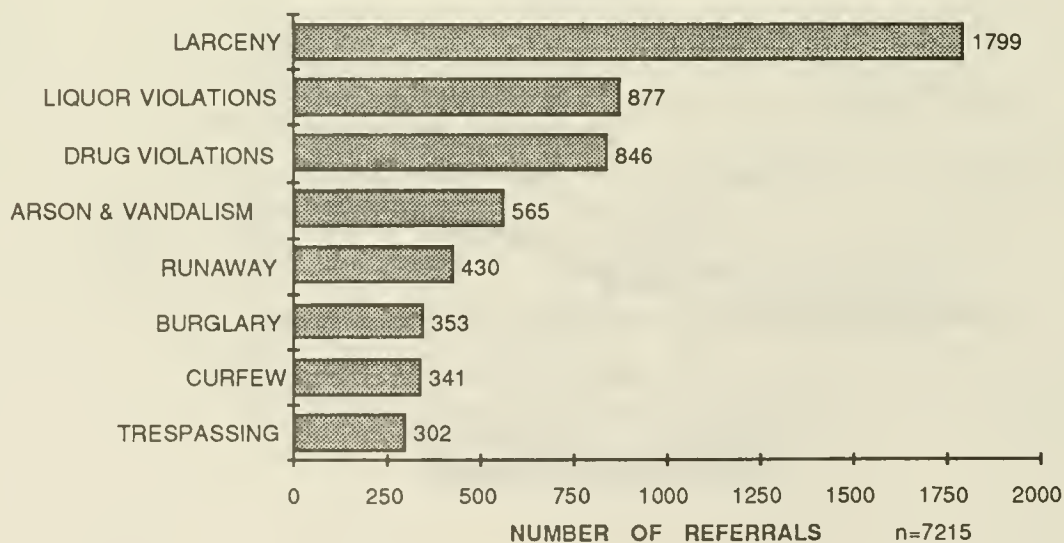
COMPARISON OF
REFERRALS

Referrals to juvenile probation are often broken into the criminal offense (delinquent) and the status offense (sometimes called YINS). This chart compares these referrals over a five year span. Remarkably, the percentage of status offenses remained fairly consistent over the past years (about 30%). 1984 and 1985 saw general increases in total referrals after a low in 1983. During 1986 the percentage of status offenses dropped a little to about 28%. The chart illustrates the consistent pattern of referrals for both criminal and status offenses over the years.

TOTAL   REFERRALS-YEARLY   COMPARISON
1986

4482	4218	4616	5023	5224
2026	1886	2097	2149	1991
82	83	84	85	86

YEAR

CRIMINAL   OFFENSE   STATUS   OFFENSE
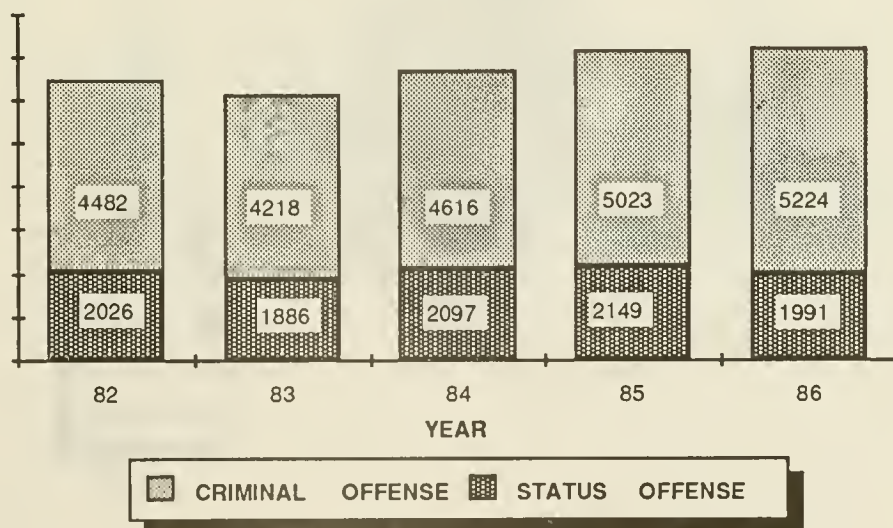
WHO MAKES
REFERRALS ?

It is clear that law enforcement agencies are the prime referral source. In 1986, the Police departments and Sheriff's offices accounted for 92% of all referrals. The remaining 8% is composed of a wide variety of referral sources including Fish, Wildlife and Parks, tribal courts, parents, or school officials. With 9 of 10 referrals involving law enforcement agencies, programs aimed at early intervention, diversion, and reduction of secure detentions should also address law enforcement needs and problems. The percentage of law enforcement referrals increased 2% during 1986 from the 90% of the prior year.

SOURCE OF REFERRALS
1986

1%   2%

4%

36%

56%

■	SCHOOL
▨	PARENT
▦	OTHER
▨	SHERIFF
□	POLICE

n=7215
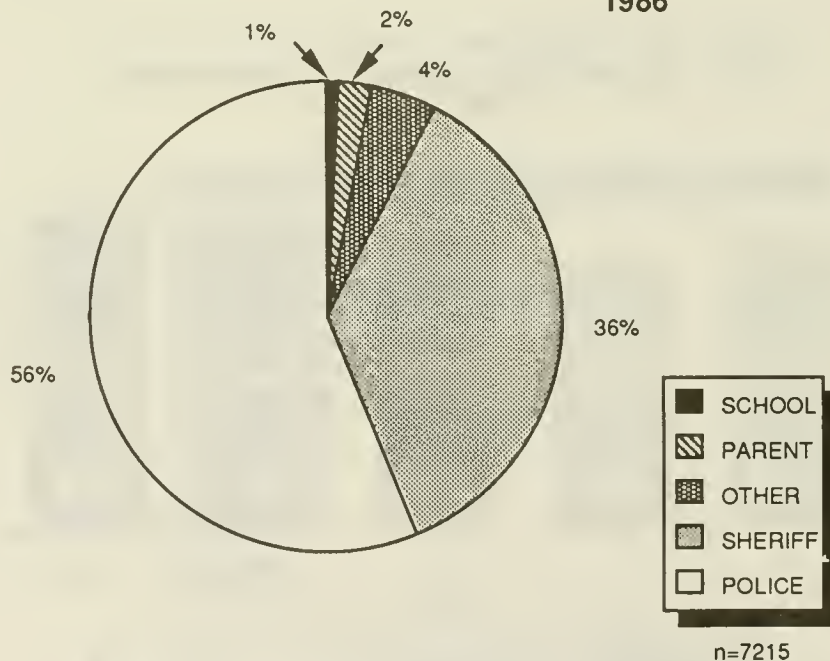
PERCENT OF REFERRALS DETAINED

The percentage of all referrals resulting in secure detention (jail), affects planning for the removal of all juveniles from adult jails and Montana's efforts to meet the mandates of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. The reduction of the number of youth placed in adult jails remains a primary goal of the Youth Justice Council. Over the years a substantial reduction in the percentage of referrals detained has been evidenced. In the past, 25 to 27 percent of the referrals were detained. Over the last 3 year period, the percentage of referrals detained remained near 5%. For the first time, 1986 saw the percentage of referrals detained fall below 5%. In future years, neither continued drops nor great increases are anticipated. However, during 1987, Montana's first youth detention facility will open and the availability of a separate secure youth detention facility may actually serve to increase the percentage of referrals detained.

PERCENT OF REFERRALS DETAINED 1986
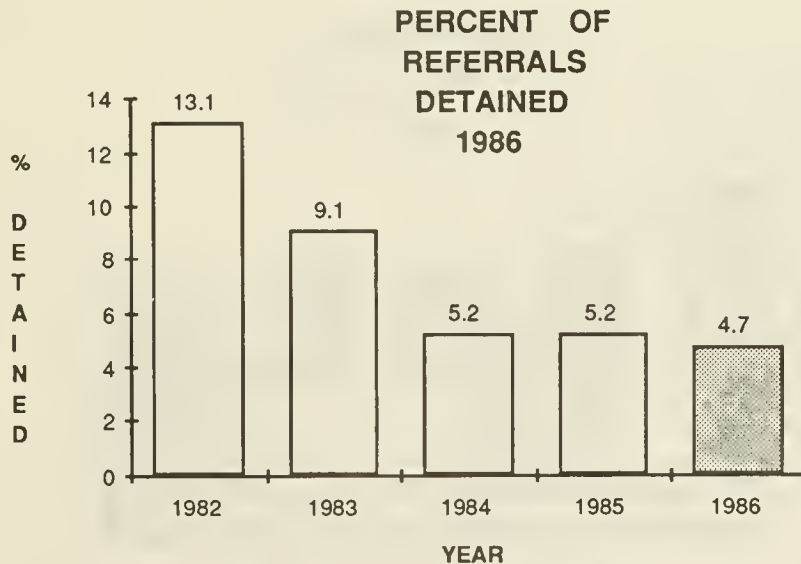
n=7215

THE NUMBER OF DETENTIONS

The chart below translates the percentage of referrals detained into the real number of secure detentions which occurred in 1986. The number of detentions of youth in adult jails in 1986 was 336, down from the prior year by 9%. The chart shows detentions of both status offenders and delinquents. The number of status offenders detained rose in 1986 to 63 from a low of 50 the prior year; the percentage of detentions which are status offenders also increased to about 19% from 13% in 1985. An important goal is to reduce the detention of status offenders to zero. A crucial consideration behind the data presented here is the very small numbers of detainees per year. When status offenders are eliminated from consideration, the remaining number of secure detentions is so small that effective and cost efficient solutions are difficult to develop. It is also important to note that the status offenders detained were generally held less than 24 hours or were from other jurisdictions.

**TOTAL
DETENTIONS
1986**

NUMBER

Year	Delinquent	Status Offender
82	572	289
83	395	159
84	299	59
85	321	50
86	273	63

☐ STATUS   OFFENDER   ▨ DELINQUENT
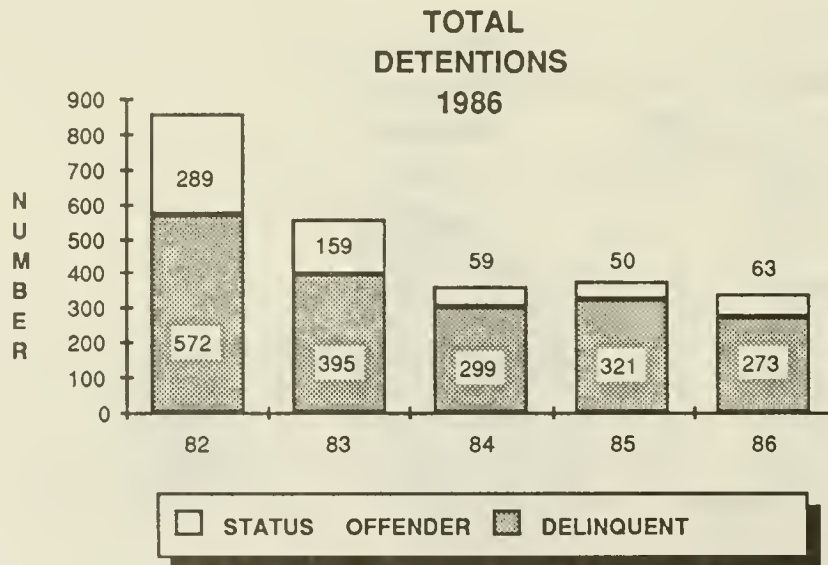
TIME DETAINED BY SEX
AND TYPE

JPIS data indicates great differences based on sex and category of offense. The average hours in detention, when broken down by sex and type of offense, continues to illustrate some of these differences. While male and female status offenders are nearly equal in the amount of time detained and the number of them, there is a large difference from delinquent offenders. The difference was, however, much less in 1986 than it was in 1985. During 1985 male delinquents were held twice as long as females but during 1986 the difference was reduced. Boys charged with delinquent acts are held about a third longer than females. Note too, that over 4 times as many males as females were held.

AVERAGE HOURS IN
DETENTION BY SEX
1986
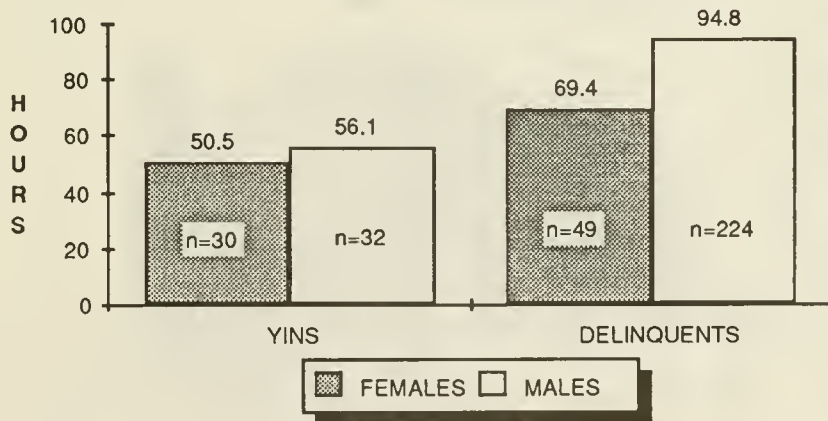
DISTRIBUTION OF TIME DETAINED

The distribution of the amount of time detained is important since so few spend a lot of time in jail and so many spend so little time. This chart shows that over 50% of all the youth detained were held 2 days or less. On the other hand, note that 21% of the youth detained spend **over 5 days** in detention. Stated another way, of the 336 youth detained, **71 of them spend more than 5 days jailed.** It is this distribution of detention time which has helped direct efforts to provide alternative means of detention and to examine ways to provide long term (5 or more days) detention services where needed. When only longer term secure detentions are considered on a statewide basis, the problem of effectively providing a detention program for an extremely small number of youth (71) is clear. The pattern is not unlike that of 1985 although there were increases in the 3 to 4 day range and in the 4 to 5 day range from the 1985 data.
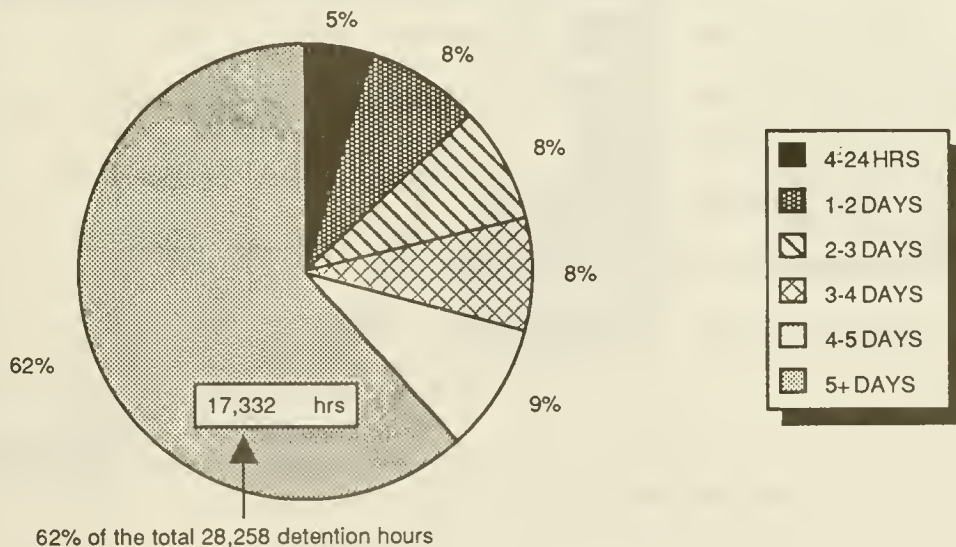
PERCENT OF YOUTH DETAINED BY TIME IN DETENTION - 1986
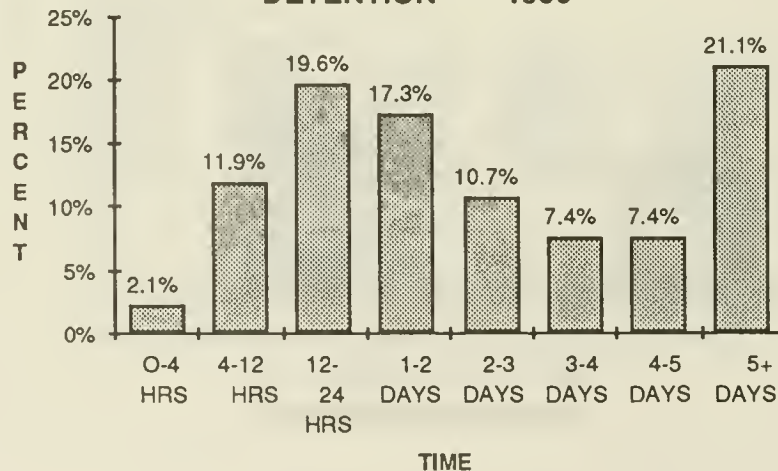

n=336, 2.4% Unk.

TOTAL HOURS DETAINED

The 336 youth detained in 1986 amassed 28,258 hours of time in detention across the state (which is 1,177 days or **3.2** years of accumulated time). The total time accumulated is about 25% greater than the total time accumulated in 1985. Thus, fewer youth in 1986 accumlated more time in secure detention than in the prior year. The pie chart shows how the total hours accumulated were distributed by the length of time detained. A key point is, the youth who are detained long term, over 5 days, account for **almost two-thirds** (62%) of all the time accumulated by all detainees. This means that the 71 long term detainees accumulated a total of 17,332 hours in jail (which equals 722 days or 1.9 years). On the average, then, these 71 youth were held 244 hours. By addressing the long term detainee issue, the major factor in the amount of time spent in adult jails will also be addressed. The average daily population of *long term detainees* for 1986 would have been about 2.0 youth per day.

PERCENT OF TOTAL HOURS DETAINED
1986

5%
8%
8%
8%
9%
62%

17,332   hrs

62% of the total 28,258 detention hours

■ 4-24 HRS
▨ 1-2 DAYS
◨ 2-3 DAYS
▧ 3-4 DAYS
☐ 4-5 DAYS
▨ 5+ DAYS

REASON FOR LONG TERM DETENTION

The 71 youth held long term were placed into secure detention for a variety of offenses. The major reasons are shown in the chart below. The most frequent reason for detention is *misdemeanor theft*. It is followed by *burglary* at 14%. The *other* reasons cover a wide range from the violent offenses to resisting arrest. Note, however, that the property offenses of burglary, felony theft (over $300), misdemeanor theft, and unauthorized use of a motor vehicle account for about **47%** of the long term detentions.
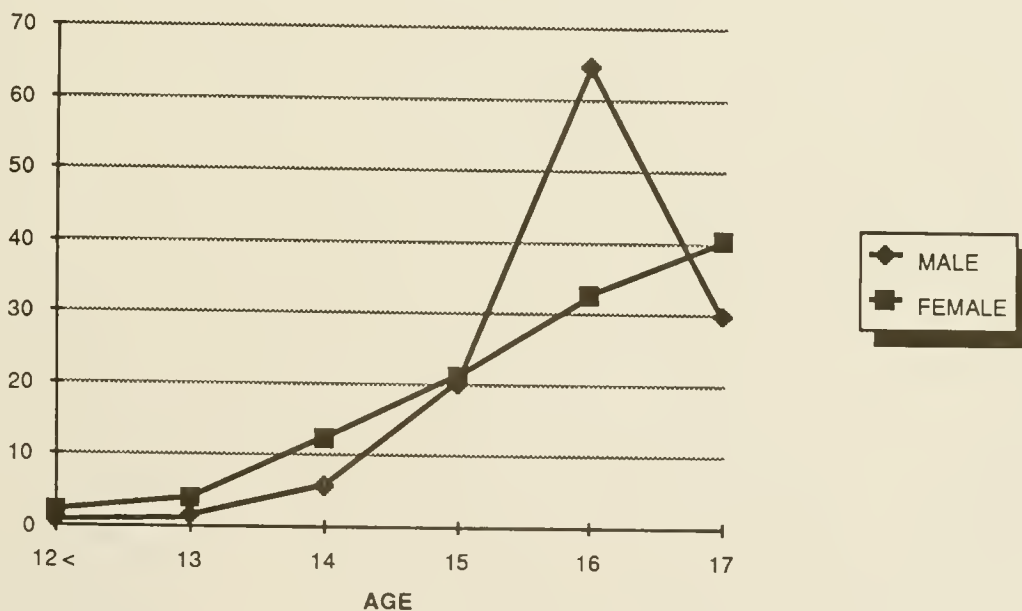
**LONG   TERM   DETENTIONS   BY   OFFENSE
1986**

PERCENTAGE
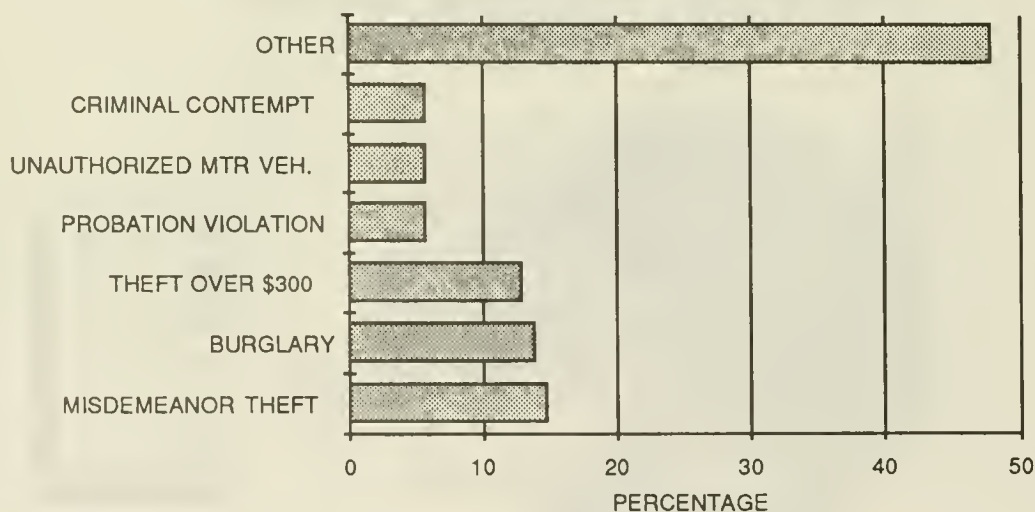
n=71
long term=over 5 day

REFERRALS FOR LIQUOR
VIOLATIONS

Increasing awareness and increased resources dedicated to substance abuse problems are indicative of the role substance abuse plays in justice issues, juvenile and adult. Liquor violations are for the most part, violations based on the age of the offender. The pattern of liquor violations in Montana during 1986 shows much variation based on age and sex. The chart below shows the distribution of referrals for liquor violations for males and females by age. The male liquor violators show a wildly fluctuating pattern from year to year, especially around age 16. Females, on the other hand, show a steady but increasing percentage of referrals to age 17.

PERCENT OF REFERRALS FOR LIQUOR VIOLATIONS
1986